

CHARMING COATS AND COSTUMES FOR THE GIRLS.

DISAPPROVED BY MANY PROFES

SIONAL WOMEN'S LEAGUE

MEMBERS.

planned for the coming of the guests in May. Mrs. Cowler was elected president of the local

board upon the resignation of Mrs. R. L. Craig,

who soon after her election sustained a sudden

bereavement in the loss of her husband. The

choice of Mrs. Cowles is said to be emineatly satis-

factory to the women of Los Angeles. She is a prominent member of the most influential clubs of

the city, and has for many years been identified with literary and philanthropic work. With her

husband, Dr. J. E. Cowles, a leading physician and surgeon. Mrs. Cowles went from Chicago to

Los Angeles in 1899. She was born in Carthage,

Los Angeles has postponed its spring festival, the

that State.

and was educated at Earlham College, in

ole, we other enjoyable things are being plann of pleasure of the guests—excursions, rece rare curio exhibitions, etc. No pains we tred to make the week one of rare enjoyments.

ENTERTAINMENT FOR SANATORIUM.

The artists who gave their services for the cause

were all of sufficient prominence to serve as draw-

ing cards, and comprised Mrs. Lesile Carter, Miss Marguerite Hall, Marie Burroughs, Kyrle Bellew, Miss Fellding Roselle, Miss Amy Baker and Miss Helen Niebuhr as "solo" performers. Mr. and Mrs. Carl Hauser, Henry Hess and Louis

ing cards, and comprised Mrs. Leslie Carter, Miss

The annual "row" of the Professional Women's

TOO MUCH GAMBLING.

GAMES FOR PRIZES CHARACTERIZED AS
DEMORALIZING BY SPEAKERS AT
MOTHERS' CLUBS' CONVENTION.

Club entertainments that involve gambling were denounced by Mrs. Charles N. Chadwick at the Convention of Mothers' Clubs, held yesterday in Association Hall. Brooklyn. Games for prizes were

This is implied in Section 10, where, in requiring that the transfers be in inverse order of appointment, it says "persons acting as clerks shall be assigned to class duty before any one appointment, it to principal or head of departments association on appointment in the involve gambling were denounced by Mrs. Charles N. Chadwick at the Convention of Mothers' Clubs, held yesterday in Association Hall. Brooklyn. Games for prizes were

ANNUAL ROW OF LEAGUE. Association Hall, Brooklyn, Games for prizes were eferred to as demoralizing, and in their reflex influence bad even for children

Let us get back to the simple meal which does | SCHEMES FOR AUGMENTING BUILDING FUND not involve courses," said the speaker, referring to the luncheons given by women's clubs, "and let is have entertainments that do not have gambling as a substitute for the interchange of thought." Materialism, the speaker thought, was one of the revits of the day. "Even in women's clubs, entertainments fall into the hands of the woman who
has a large house, plenty of furniture and plane
lamps, and they have no use for the women with
simple tastes and a simple home."

The annual "row" of the Professional Women's
League is now fully on, although it is a little late
in the season. There have been various futile attempts at this favorite diversion and the FernandezFerguson embrogito promised well for a time, but

In kindergarien work Mrs. Chadwick considered pothing really struck a sympathetic chord until the atmosphere of the home an imperiant factor. present casus belli. In too many homes there is restlessness. Everything ought to be conductive to a peaceful, receptive state of mind. The pictures, furniture and personal may be designed, fashioned and worn with serentity, she said. The spirit of restlessness extends was evolved that threatens to wreck the club. intellectual, religious and even educational fields. According to this arrangement \$5,000 of the buildfor every mother to use, for they comprise the sim-ple domestic occupations of the home, and children are never happier than when 'helping mamma.'"

aforesaid to hire Madison Square Garden next Sep-tember for a series of athletic games, the considera-tion for this friendly not being a percentage of the receipts.

Mrs. Chadwick thought that a kindergarten catehism would be of great help in giving mothers an heir influence to have the kindergarten principles

tember for a series of athletic games, the consideration for changing the moment of the work and the theory on which it is said. In closing she appealed to all present to use in influence to have the kindergarten principles ried into higher grades of school work.

Patherhood and Motherhood was the subject of address by the Rev. Dr. George D. Egbert, of trwalk, Conn., who said in part: "There is an ear abroad of limiting the education of women, using women are warned. Now beware of become a strong minded weman; men don't care to arry women who have degrees." We believe in scatton for womanhood, and if education is necessary for womanhood, now much greater is the ed of education for the higher responsibilities of the money was defamatic day, on which no business of money that many was degrees. We believe in the ed of education for the higher responsibilities of the money was defamatic day, on which no business is supposed to be transacted, but ther were say for womanhood, now much greater is the ed of education for the higher responsibilities of the money was departed by the feeling run. Last Monday was dramatic day, on which no business is supposed to be transacted, but there were some feeling run cation that makes a woman think there is any erried into higher grades of school work. "Fatherhood and Motherhood" was the subject of Nerwalk, Conn. who said in part: "There is an idea abroad of limiting the education of women. Young women are warned, 'Now heware of becoming a strong minded weman; men don't care to marry women who have degrees. We believe in education for womanhood, and if education is necessary for womanhood, now much greater is the need of education for the higher responsibilities of motherhood? The aducation that will not fit a woman for motherhood is a dead failure, and the education that makes a woman think there is anything higher than motherhood is a dead failure. The need of a love expressed is as strong a desire in the heart of a child as the hunger for bread. Parents who would not deprive their child of bread think nothing of pushing aside an affectionate child and dismissing it with a passing caress, saying. There are more cranks among unmarried women than among married women, shd more cranks among bachelors than murited men. When louching upon women's rights the speaker quoted laws giving women advantages men do not enjoy. Women with small waists were severely criticised, the small waist being characterized as "repulsive." In closing, the speaker urged parents to select carefully the reading matter placed in the hands of their.

This is the first time that I have seen an auding a strong minded weman; men don't care to

reading matter placed in the hands of their dires.
This is the first time that I have seen an audite of mothers whose children attend the schools." I Frank I. Eabbott. "As a rule, audiences are possed of people interested in theories for the truction of other people's children." One fact of by the speaker was that mothers display too is interest in the progress their children are king. "Parents are neglecting what I believe to a fundamental duty, not only to the child, but the school, he said. "To follow the development of your child is your simple duty." I closing he referred to the mothers' clubs as means who would advance the necessary criticism is belofulness required for advancement of cools.

hools.

Miss Fanniebelle Curtis, chairman of the conven-or, explained that it was not a convention of tare or national mothers' clubs, but was limited to

BROOKLYN TEACHERS OPPOSE IT.

THEY CHARGE DISCRIMINATION IN PRO-POSED BYLAWS OF BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The school teachers of Brooklyn who hold the positions of heads of departments consider that the new bylaws which the Board of Education is drawing up are inimical to their interests. The seems to arise out of a difference definition in the two largest boroughs. In Manhattan each department of a school, male grammar, female grammar, and primary department has an independent supervising principal, with as-sistants. In Brooklyn, on the other hand, each school has one principal at its head, and under im each division has a head of department. These heads of departments hold principals' certificates. Scured after examination, and they contend that they are in every way the equals of the independent departmental principals of Manhattan.

But the bylaws proposed, being intended to affect a reduction in running expenses, provide that in reducing the number of the non-teaching super vising force the transfers from present work to lassroom duty shall include heads of departments.

COLGATE'S New Perfume Dactylis

The fragrance and lasting quality of this Extract are so phenomenal that only two or three drops are needed to produce the most pleasing results.

HOUSEWIVES AND DRINK.

IN THEIR HANDS LIES THE SOLUTION TO THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION. SAYS A WOMAN.

"In the hands of the housewives of the land lies the solution of the temperance question. It is possible of them so to order and prepare the foods for their tables that their families and guests will have no craving for liquor or stimulants of any kind. This principle, studied out, would quickly settle the Sunday closing debate." These statements were made yesterday by Dr. Carolyn Geisel, who is giving a series of lectures on vegetarian cookery in the Metropolitan Lyceum, No. 313 West Fifty-ninth-st. Dr. Geisel is one of the many lecturers in all parts of the world who, under the direction of the International Health Association, are promulgating theo ries of hygienic living in food, dress, etc. In her audience yesterday was a large number of members of the Second Advent churches of this city, who hold the strict observance of the laws of vegetarianism among their tenets.

Perhaps it was because so many toothsome dishes have been sacrificed for the faith that a general sigh was heard yesterday when Dr. Geisel added still others to the list of contrabands. All mixtures of cane sugar, she said, should be used

as seldom as possible. 'You don't mean to bar out chocolate creams do you?" broke in a member of the class, "Nor ice cream and ices?" demanded another. When the lecturer replied that all such dainties ought to be banished from the land there was open rebellion. and not until she caused a general laugh by saying that if they must eat ice cream and ices it would be well to boil them a half hour first, was cheerfulness restored. There was no compromise regarding the chocolates.

Every bit of food that goes into the stomach," Dr. Geisel said, "must be raised to a temperature of 100 degrees Fahrenhelt, and it is best to do the work on the stove and not reduce the stomach to a state of inactivity with ice. To a member who suggested that ices are warmed in the mouth by sensible people, the speaker replied that in that case it is a question of abusing the salivary glands instead of the stomach. If ice cream must be eaten, sald Dr. Gelsel, eat it alone. Do not accompany it with cake or bread. The frequency of Bright's disease and other kidney disorders she attributed to excessive use of cane sugar.

'Fermented Breads' was the subject of the lecture. During its course a trained assistant made yeast and fruit bread, and many interesting facts relating to the topic were developed.

Dr. Geisel decried the common use of fermented breads, and deplored the fact that aerated kinds

brends, and deplored the fact that actates are not likely to be substituted for them. As simple tests of flour she mentioned the color and weight. Yellow flour, not that with a white or bluish tings, should be selected. A dry, light flour is best for bread. No sait, sugar or shortening should be used, and water is better than milk for mixing. If the bread mixture becomes chiled it is pretty sure to sour. The oven in which breal is baked should be at a temperature between 100 degrees and 600 degrees. If an oven thermometer is not at hand, the baker can judge the heat of the oven by putting into it a teaspoonful of flour. When it rowns in five minute, it is right for bread. If it rowns in one minute, it is right for bread. If it rowns in one minute, it is right for bread. If it rowns in the minute, it is right for bread. If it rowns in the minute, it is right for bread. If it rowns in one minute, it is right for bread. If it rowns in the minute, it is right for bread. If it rowns in the fruit bread knead it thoroughly before adding the dates, rations, or other fruit that is to be used. Then knead in the fruit until it is distributed. The dates used during the lesson were not chopped because the appearance of the bread when sliced is better if they are whole. Since the dates must be washed and will be damp, the bread hould be made very stiff with flour. The crust of bread cannot be too thick to be healthful.

Amons the recipes given were the following: re not likely to be substituted for them. As simple

GRAHAM BREAD

Make a sponge of white flour, one pint of luke warm water, one tablespoonful of sugar and one half cupful of liquid yeast or one-half piece of commait cupius of liquid yeast or one-half piece of com-pressed years. Beat vigorously for ten minutes, turn into a warm bread bowl and allow it to stand over night in a warm place. In the morning when t is risen, add enough flour to knead and one tea-poonful of salt. Knead well for one-half hour, or antil the mass is entirely smooth. Set it to rise usain and then turn it into the pans and allow it o rise again.

WHOLE WHEAT BREAD.

In making whole wheat bread two-thirds whole wheat flour and one-third white flour should be used. Set a sponge of one plut of lukewarm water, one tablespoonful of sugar and one-half cupful of Add the one third of white flour, leaving the yeast. Add the one third of white flour, leaving the two-thirds of wheat flour for the dough Proceed as in the above recipe. In adding the wheat flour sift it lightly into the batter. It may be necessary to add a little more flour for the same amount of flouid, as the whole wheat flour is somewhat glutinous or stringy. A hotter oven is required at the start for whole wheat bread and graham bread than for white oreas.

FRUIT BREAD-DATES

Two cupfuls of clean seeded dates Make the pronge as in the previous directions. In making up he dough knead the dates in with the flour. Care should be taken that the dates are well distributed through the dough.

Scald one pint of milk, or milk and cream mixed; when lukewarm add the one-balf cupful of yeast and one tablespoonful of sugar, and one teaspoonful of sait. Add sifted flour enough to make a good dough. Knead for twenty or thirty minutes dough. Knead for twenty of the covered dish wrapped in a blanket.

When very light remove from the dish and knead until the dough is smooth again, then roll out and cut in sizes or shapes desired. Place in well greased tins, not too close together. Set in a warm place and cover until light. Bake in a moderately hot oven for thirty or forty minutes.

ITS ANNUAL BREAKFAST.

MOTHER OF POLITICAL CLUBS ENTERTAINS MANY GUESTS.

"If Mayor Low has any trouble with his Aldermen he has only to send to the Society for Political Study and he can get a good substitute," said Mrs. Helen Clark, president of that society, at its annual breakfast, held yesterday at the St. Denis. Mrs. Cornellus Zabriskie, in one of her "bright

and breezy" little speeches, confirmed the president's statement, saying that the society is doing a splendid work. "Such a club as yours," she said, does not wear away from home, but makes home wetter fitted for usefulness."

Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, the next speaker, ex

horted the women to be thankful that they exist, as it is only within a few years that they have had a recognized existence. She quoted law glibly to prove that only a short time ago they were regarded as "neither persons, individuals nor citi-

"Finally it was proclaimed to be a crime to be a woman," Mrs. Blake asserted, "for when Susan B. Anthony, about thirty years ago, cast a vote in her home in this State, she was indicted as a misdemeanant, and the indictment said that she 'did cast Los Angeles has postponed its spring festival, the 'Fiesta de las Flores,' until the first week in May, in order that the visiting clubwomen may see this carnival with all its briliain attendant ceremonies. The local color of the fiesta will be especially enjoyable to those who have never been upon the Pacific Const.

The street parades are of peculiar beauty. The Chinese section, with all its barbaric Oriental splendor, is most striking. The robes of the Chinese officials are a blaze of gold and silver embroideries, and the magnificent banners and all ornaments are of rich and costly materials and elaborate in finish.

The great dragon is a thing of weird and hideous beauty. It is 189 feet long, and is covered with thousands of tiny mirrors, representing scales, its created head is a biaze of jewels. It is operated by 180 men in robes of pale blue, old pink, rose and yellow crèce—most asthetle in effect.

The Spanish cavallers in the court dress of Spain, mounted upon superbly caparisoned horses, are also a most attractive feature of the parade. The Pueblo Indians, in their rare blankets, silver ornaments, and carrying quality specimens of pottery and baskets, are also most attractive. The brilliant and beautiful floral features are only possible in a clime where semi-tropic flowers are obtainable. a vote, she being a woman, contrary to the law: and against the peace of this State of New-York." Mrs. Clarence Burns called the society "The Mother of Political Clubs" and avowed her convic tion that women nowadays know more of politic and public affairs than many of the men who are sent to Albany and Washington. She spoke of the mportance of the recent appointment of women on the school boards and said that she hoped soon to

the school boards and said that she hoped soon to see them commissioners.

Mrs. Emily B. Walkeman, the first president of the club, gave a sketch of its early history.

A large number were present. At the president's table, which was decorated with daffodils, were expresidents of the society and presidents of other clubs. Among them were Mrs. Zabriskie, Mrs. Walkeman, Miss Theresa Barcalow, Mrs. Fannie Humphreys Gaffney, Mrs. Burns, Miss Anne Rhodes, Mrs. Kate Wilson, Mrs. Anna Randell Diehl, Mrs. Almon Hensley, Miss Law, Mrs. May Isobel Fisk and Miss Emma Beakwith, one of the first members and a former vite-president of the society.

Mrs. Fisk gave a monologue and the Misses Isabel Walbridge, Florence Byers and Maude Carnahan sang.

AT HIGH SCHOOL FOR WOMEN.

The progress made by pupils of the Evening High School for Women at No. 211 East Twentleth-st., was displayed last evening, by an exhibition of the work in some branches, and drills in others.

The entertainment consisted of a reception, and Immensely successful from every point of view was the entertainment given yesterday at the Buckingham Hotel by Auxiliary No. 9 of the Stony Wold Sanatorium Association.

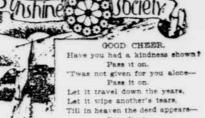
programme, including recitations and musical numbers, by Mrs. Alfred Lobo, Mrs. Frances Carer, Miss Isabella Hertzeman, Miss Marie Coté. Miss Elizabeth Davis and Mrs. Frederick Gooder-

There are 450 pupils who now attend this high school, and the number is larger than earlier in the season. The branches of study comprise Latin. French. German, Spanish, English, literature.

Mr. and Mrs.sCarl Hauser, Henry Hess and Louis Heins gave the first movement of Rheinberger's quartet, opus 38, for plano, violin, viola and 'cello, at the opening of the entertainment, and Dvorak's quartet, opus 81, at the close. Bruno Huhn was accompanist.

The large drawing rooms of the hotel (lent for the occasion by Mr. Wetherbee) were filled at the hour of beginning, and soon even the halls and anterooms were crowded. Lovely gowns and brilliant jewels made the scene extremely pretty.

A large sum will undoubtedly be added to the Stony Wold fund by the entertainment.



WHERE FIELDS LIE WHITE. Where fields lie white beneath the snow The grasser sleep. Here cold wild winds of winter blow, Yer soon will April raindrops weep And happy sea born breezes go Singing landward, soft and low, Where fields lie white beneath the snow.

Still listening for the call they know
Life's mysteries are,
Here by the water's ebb and flow,
Yet, soon each grass blade scimitar
Shall taper, slim, toward skies that glow.
In joyance waving to and fro,
Where fields lie white beneath the snow.
—(Ellen Brainerd Peck, in "Town and Country."

NOTICE

All letters and packages intended for the T. S. S. should be addressed to the Tribune Sunshine Society, Tribune Building, New-York City.

If the above address is carefully observed, communications intended for the T. S. S. will be less likely to go astray.

EASTER CHEER.

E. H. B., of Lakewood, N. J., has sent her check for \$6, to be divided between two families as spe-cial Easter cheer; Mrs. Kilborn, \$2, to brighten some invalid's Easter; Mrs. Josephine M. Fitch, 10 cents for a badge.

BRANCH NO. 12.

Manhattan Branch No. 12 will hold its monthly ocial meeting this evening at St. Michael's parish house, Amsterdam-ave, and Ninety-ninth-st. mothers of the members are invited this month as guests, and they will have an opportunity to see how much is being done for the welfare and pleasure of these 125 girls, whose everyday lives are mostly passed in the tenement houses in the vicinity of Ninety-ninth-st. The president and members of Branch No. 10 will take charge of the refreshments, and several other branch presidents and general officers will be present.

REPORT FROM CANADA.

Miss M. E. Coates, secretary of the Milton (On tario) T. S. S. branch, reports that sunshine of various kinds has been received from the States. Mrs. Wright, the aged member, who is eightyseven years old, received a comfortable shoulde shawl and fascinator, which please her very much Mrs. Cartmer, who is a martyr to rheumatism, r ceived a pair of warm velvet shoes, edged with fu for which she is deeply grateful. A parcel sent to Mrs. Little, the president, contained both fancy to Mrs. Little, the president, contained both fancy and useful articles, which she distributed where they brought comfort and happiness.

Miss Emma Lorillard Dorr has sent a basket containing jeliles, peach and ginger marmalades and several special Easter gifts for a T. S. S. member. She writes: "I cannot tell you how much my sister and I, during the winter evenings, have enjoyed reading the books sent from the office. I, in turn, am glad to 'pass on' something that may be enjoyed by another."

GENEROUS RESPONSES.

Mrs. Darley Randall, of New-Jersey, has kindly offered to send a Morris chair for the poor w who is paralyzed; Miss Leggett, of Manhattan, has contributed a small chair, with bloycle wheels, for a little crippled girl, that she may move herself about the house; Mrs. Howe, of Princeton, N. J., arout the house, Mrs. Howe, of Frinceton, N. J., will supply a wheeled chair for an invalid who has long been on the invalid list for this kind of cheer; three responses in Manhattan came to the appeal for an evening gown for the working girl who wished to sing at a concert. Miss Annie Harmer, of Manhattan Branch No. 8, will send Easter cheer to the little crippled girl in Tennesseet. Mrs. J. M. Fitch, of Connecticut, will pay her initiation fee by sending Easter cheer to six T. S. members.

READING FOR INVALID.

Will some of the members write to Mrs. Thomas Buck, Waterloo, N. Y. Mrs. Buck has been sick for nearly three years, and in bed for the last five months. See is very much alone, and is looking forward with pleasure to receiving words of cheer from the society. It would be especially gratifying at Easter time. She would also enjoy some read-

PINCUSHIONS AND TEA

The Mizpah Circle branch will hold a pince Gainsboro, No. 2 West One-hundred-and-twentieth Gainsboro, No. 2 West One-hundred-and-twentieth-st. Tea and chocolate will be served free, and there will be music. The use of the banquet hall has been generously donated for the sale. Cushions of all sizes will be disposed of, and the proceeds will be used to carry on the summer work of the circle. One of the sunshiny things done by this branch is to take fee cream every week to the surgical ward in Bellevis Hospital, and delicacles to the children's ward. Set rai families and indi-vidual children's are materially aided by helpful con-tributions from and through these busy members.

lod's plans like lifles pure and white un

A tender child of summers three, seeking her bed at hight. Paused on the dark stair timidly. "Oh, mother, take my hand," said she, "And then the dark will be all light."

We older children grope our way from dark behind to dark before; And only when our hands we lay, dear Lord, in Thine, the night is day. And there is darkness nevermore.

Reach downward to the sunless days wherein our guides are blind as we and faith is small and hope delays, take Thou the hands of prayer we take.

And let us feel the light of Thee!

—(Whittler.

A \$16,000 GIFT BY A WOMAN.

Dr. Minot J. Savage announced at the Messiah Women's Branch Alliance meeting yesterday that

over \$20,000 had been given during the winter to home missionary work by the Church of the Mes-siah. One thousand dollars was sent to help or Unitarian work on the Pacific Coast, \$1,000 to Unitarian work on the Pacific Coast, \$1,000 to Manasses Industrial School, Virginia; \$500 to the church at Derby, Conn., and \$500 to Schenectady, N. Y. One woman in the church gave her check for \$10,000, to be given to the American Unitarian Association for missionary purposes.

Dr. Savage then spoke for an hour on "The Responsibilities of Self and Others."

The woman's branch itself has during the year given \$150 to help a Scandinavian church in Minneapolis and \$50 toward the new church at Flatbush, Brooklyn.

Household Talks.

The following is an oldtime receipe for preserving or pickling oysters in a manner that will make

them available all the year round:

The oysters should be rinsed off as soon as removed from the shell, and then put in boiling water and boiled for at least five minutes. Drain off all the water, keeping just enough to cover the oysters later. To this liquid add enough vinegar to give it an acid taste, and such spices as mace, allspice an acid taste, and such spece as mace asspection pepper, cloves, etc. in the proportion liked, Let this mixture holf, removing the scum as it rises. Take from the fire after ten minutes. Put the mixture into an earthen jar or crock, add the oysters and cover in a manner that will exclude the air.

Those who have preserved or pickled oysters in the above manner claim that they can be kept for years. The bolling to which the oysters are subjected renders them less tender than if prepared for immediate use, but they can be used in the months without an "R," and in the country this is a favorite way of keeping them.

STEWED TRIPE

cut two pounds of honeycomb tripe into squares of about one inch, wash thoroughly in cold water, peel and slice two onlons, add toe the tripe, cover the whole with cold water, and when this comes to a boil drain off all the water and add a fresh supply Let the tripe boll for one hour, then drain off the water. Make a milk sauce of one quart of milk water. Make a milk sauce of one quart of milk thickened with four and seasoned with a quarter of a pound of butter, salt to taste and white pepper. Pour this over the tripe, and when the whole is about to boil put in a heated dish, sprinkle the top with chopped parsley and serve. Some persons like to have the tripe served on rounds of toast from which the crust has been removed.

RUSSIA'S NEW PORT.

DALNY, ON THE GULF OF PE-CHI-LI, OPEN TO COMMERCE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, March 18.-In an elaborately filustrated report to the State Department, dated Sepember 29, 1901, and delayed in transmission, Consul-Henry B. Miller, of New-Chwang, describes the progress made by the Russian Government in esthe Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li. Mr. Miller says that Daluy is the Pacific coast terminus of the Chinese East-ern Railway and its connections, the Central Manhurian and the Great Siberian Rallway, and is commercial seaport of Russia, created and constructed in accordance with an edict of the Emperor of Russia, dated July 30, 1899. In this edict the Czar defined as follows the conditions on which the new port was to be open to foreign

First—The right to import and export merchandise of every description, free of customs duties, is established in the city, in the port, and in the adjacent territory up to a fixed boundary line, which may be changed by the Minister of Finance. Second—The right of free trade thus established shail not affect the toils for carriage or for anchorage, or such other taxes of various kinds which usually obtain in scapoits.

Third—Quarantine regulations for the exclusion of contagious diseases shall be applied in full force to ships entering the port.

Fourth—Merchandise imported into Russia, and coming from the territory to which the right of free trade is thus extended, shall be examined, and shall pay such duties upon entering the limits of the empire as are provided for by the general laws which govern the importation of foreign goods.

A FINE DEEP WATER HARBOR

Dainy itself is one of the finest deep water har-pers of the Pacific, as it is free from ice, and ships out any difficulty and, even without the aid of a pilot, sail or steam up alongside of piers, well pro-tected by breakwaters, where cargoes can be loaded into cars that run direct for six thousand miles or more to St. Petersburg. The surface of the bay comprises many miles and the deep water area is sufficient to handle the shipping of all China. The rise and fall of tide does not exceed twelve feet. Five large piers are being constructed of blocks of stone and cement, weighing from twent; to fifty tons. These piers will vary in width from sixty to several hundred feet and in length from a quarter of a mile to a half mile, and each will supplied with numerous railroad tracks and warehouses and elevators, gas, electric lights and water. One of these piers was completed in July 1991, and another will be ready for use by the end of the year. There are abundance of room in the harbor and sufficient depth of water to provide for any number of piers desired. A breakwater is being constructed across the pier harbors, so that ships can load and unload regardless of weather. Docks for foreign vessels, steam and sail, will extend between these piers and along the shore for two miles. Docks, piers and anchorage for the Chinese native graft will be in another portion of the bay, opposite the native city, convenient to the

The construction of docks is proceeding well, and two large dredgers, built in Glasgow and laid down at Dalny, at a cost of \$188,900 each, are doing splendid service in deepening and filling the harbor. Two first class drydocks are also being constructed. One is intended for ordinary ocean steamers and the other is designed to accommodate the largest of the world. The first of these drydocks is in course of active construction, as seventeen hundred men are daily working for its completion. It is difficult to conceive of a port where the economy of handling cargo will excel that of the harbor of Dainy when it is completed. From the design and execution so far as completed, founded on the splendid features nature presents at this place, it will be practically a perfect harbor

NO CUSTOMS DUTIES CHARGED.

The port is to be absolutely free, as no custom ouse is to be established. Even the moderate rates of Chinese customs will not be charged on goods landing or to be exported from here. Tonnage dues sock charges and wharfage and warehouse charges will all be maintained at the lowest point, with the view to encourage and develop commerce. All these features will be modelled on the methods of Japan. The low priced coolie service, the small labor required to move goods from the great ocean vessels o the cars, the case of entrance into the harbor all seasons of the year and the announced policy of low charges will combine to make this the most The city, according to the plan that is being fol-

wed in construction, is to consist first of the ad-ministration portion, in which will be railroad shops for making cars, etc.; repair shops, steamship con-struction and repair shops, port, steamship and railway headquarters and offices, homes of me-chanics and general employes, together with parks, ubs and places for amusements. This portion of the city is being comdeted at the present time and contains a great area f well constructed streets and substantial brick

Immediately back of this administration city, which is built on a small peninsula, are the godown warehouse, large hong and general wholesale sec-tion. This portion extends to the docks and piers nd, together with the administration and Chinese action, covers the entire waterfront. Joining this section, covers the entire waterfront. Joining this is the retail and general mercantile section, and further off toward the hills and on gradually sloping higher ground that commands a beautiful view of the bay lies the foreign residence section.

The Chimese section faces on the bay, and is distinctly separate, with docks and junk shipping adjoining. Electric lights are already in operation, and a complete system of electric tramways is in course of construction. About three miles from the foreign settlement, to the southeast, is an excellent sea beach that is to be arranged for a summer resort. Already an excellent highway is being made to connect it with the town.

CITY'S POPULATION AND GOVERNMENT. There are twenty-three thousand men daily at work in the construction of the port and town, and the total population is about fifty thousand, mostly Thinese, Japanese, Coreans and Russians. Already something more than \$6,180,000 is said to have been expended in purchasing the plant and constructing the harbor and city, and it is said that it is the ntention to expend \$11,845.000 more in completing it, a total cost of \$18,025.000. It is intended that the ity shall be free to people of all nations. Land is to be sold at auction to the highest bidders as soc as lots are graded and streets, etc., completed. The sales are expected to begin about April 1, 1902 Many people have already creeted buildings, under an arrangement to have the first right to purchase r to have all their improvements paid for by other

an arrangement to have the first right to purchase or to have all their improvements paid for by other purchasers.

The city is to be managed by a council to be elected by the ratepayers. Two members of the council must be Russian subjects, and not more than two Chinese or two Japanese can be elected to the council at the same time. The Chinese Eastern Railway, which terminates at Dalny, is completed north to Harbin, where it connects with the Central Manchurian Railroad. This road is completed east to Vladivostok and west to Kaidalovo, where it connects with the great Siberian railroad, which has heretofore varried its traffic to the head of navigation on the Amoor, thence down this stream to Harbarosk and south by railroad to Vladivostok.

On November 1, 1991, the Central Manchurian and the Chinese Eastern railways are to be open for traffic, and cars will then be able to bass direct from Dainy to St. Petersburg and train service will be continuous. Lake Baikal being crossed by steamers carrying the trains. The newly appointed Russian Minister to Peking has just passed over the route, going from St. Petersburg to Dainy in twenty-one days. As soon as the entire line is completed, it is intended to run fast trains with excellent car service every three or four days. While through rates are not yet established, the chief engineer at Dainy says that the charge from Dainy to St. Petersburg will not exceed \$7.75.

The Chinese Eastern Railway Company, under the direction and with the support of the Russian Government, is not only building the railroad and the port and town of Dainy. but it is already engaged in the steamship service, and has over twenty steamers in the Chinese service, doing business at Port Arthur and Dainy. This number will be increased, and larger and better vessels added, and as soon as through travel is established the managers intend to run fast boats in connection with their fast trains. They have designed fine passenger boats to leave Dainy an hour after the arrival of the fast trains and st

Che-Foo from Dainy.

STOCK COMPANY FOR GILMAN ESTATE. It was reported yesterday that an agreement had been arrived at among the numerous heirs to the estate of the late George Francis Gilman. French. German, Spanish, English, literature, phonography, bookkeepins, drawing, arithmetic, anatomy and physiology.

The exhibits included work by the drawing and modelling classes, and by the students of bookkeeping. Proficiency in phonography was indicated by speed drills, the pupils taking dictation.

Many pupils from this school have obtained positions as bookkeepers and stenographers and in large public libraries, and others have received licenses to teach in vacation schools.

The principal, Miss Mary E. Tate, conducted the entertainment in the schoolroom, which had been decorated with flowers and palms.

ASKS FOR \$223,021 MORE.

COMMISSIONER WOODBURY WANTS AN INCREASE FOR STREET CLEANING.

LARGELY FOR BROOKLYN. Commissioner Woodbury of the Department of Street Cleaning, in his revised budget, asks for nearly \$300,000 more than was allowed by the "high

water mark" Tammany Board of Estimate. In the budget now in force, approved by the Tam-many administration, to the Department of Street Cleaning was allowed \$5.176,712.20. Commissioner Woodbury asks for \$5.464,611.60. The increases are woodbiry asks for 8.00.100. The increases are mostly in the Borough of Brooklyn, where the items of administration, sweeping and carting bring up a total increase asked for of \$2.2.021 ii. The greatest increase in that borough is for carting, the Commissioner asking for \$504.257 37, against \$470.000 allowed in the present budget, an increase of \$134.257 37. Another large increase is in the item of sweeping, where he wishes an increase of \$74.027 20.

COMMISSIONER WOODBURY ATTACKED. ALDERMAN WALKLEY SAYS BROOKLYN IS DISGUSTED-RESOLUTION FOR DEPUTY

> COMMISSIONER AT SALARY OF \$5,000 LOST.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury was attacked by Alderman Walkley, of Brooklyn, at the meeting of the board yesterday. Dr. Woodbury's resolution for the appointment of a deputy commi sioner for Brooklyn at a salary of \$5,000 was under

"We in Brooklyn are very much disgusted with "We in Brooklyn are very much disgusted with Commissioner Woodbury. I at one time had great confidence in him, but he is doing absolutely nothing in our horough," said Alderman Walkley. It was also suggested by one of the aldermen that inasmuch as there was an acting deputy commissioner in Brooklyn two sheriffs and police magistrates in duplicate, he did not feel that the board ought to vote in favor of the resolution, and perhaps cause a mix-up in deputy commissioners. The resolution was lost.

EAST RIVER BRIDGES NAMED.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND, MANHATTAN, WILLIAMSBURG AND BROOKLYN THE TITLES CHOSEN.

After prolonged discussion yesterday in the Board of Aldermen the new East River bridges were named as follows: The present New-York and Brooklyn Bridge as the Brooklyn Bridge, the new East River bridge as the Williamsburg Bridge, bridge No. 3 as Manhattan Bridge, and bridge No. 4 as Blackwell's Island Bridge.

Alderman Harburger was compelled by the sergeant-at-arms to take his scat in the course of a discussion over the report of the Committee on Salaries and Offices. A vote was taken as to whether the decision of the chair should be sustained. and upon Vice-President Mcinnis's decision not to call the roll of absentees after the result of the vote had been announced to the chair by the clerk, Alderman John McCall said:

This action of the Chair is in line with his con-duct for the last five years; he doesn't know how to be fair.

Criss of "Shame! Shame" greated the Alderman's

duet for the last five years; he doesn't know how to be fair."

Cries of "Shame! Shame!" greeted the Alderman's outburst, while Alderman Matthews, jumping to his feet, exclaimed. "That's nice! You ought to be ashamed of vourself."

Alderman Donohue introduced the following resolution, providing that a special committee of five he appointed by the president of the board to formulate a general ordinance establishing proper rules and regulations for the safety of passengers on excursion steamers, yachts and all craft taking part in regatias or races in the mavigable waters of New-York. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Legislation.

President Fornes and the members of the board were served with an order from the Supreme Court to show cause way a writ of mandamus should not issue in the matter of John Shaughnessy, formerly assistant sergeant-at-arms, who alleges that he was lilegally removed.

LINDENTHAL LEARNS LITTLE.

NOT MUCH BRIDGE TRAVEL INFORMATION DROPPED IN HIS COUPON BOXES.

Bridge Commissioner Lindenthal's plan for collecting information from people crossing the Brooklyn Bridge was regarded yesterday as something worse than a failure. Policemen on the bridge said about one person in every hundred stopped to drop coupons in the boxes at the terminal. Some of the coupons were blank, conomical shipping port of the Orient; and the instead of having written on them the information or trade which a wise and honest policy of the wanted by Mr. Lindenthal as to residence, place of business, hours of crossing and ferry reate here one of the greatest commercial points travel preferred. Some persons put newspapers in the boxes, apparently thinking that the boxes were collecting agencies for hospitals, although each box was marked plainly with the words

"Drop coupons in this box." Some uncertain persons dropped bridge tickets in the boxes and then bewalled their mistake. Mr. Lindenthal was not ready to talk about the failure of his plan yesterday. He was still deep in study of the plan for four additional loops for the trolley cars at the Manhattan terminal. He hopes that the railroad companies and property owners interested in the bridge crush will agree upon a plan for temporary relief by more

CANTOR APPEALS TO COLE.

Borough President Cantor yesterday asked the State Railroad Commission to investigate the con-gestion of traffic at the City Hall terminal of the Manhattan elevated road. He wrote to Colonel Ashley W. Cole, of the State board, saying:

I beg leave to call your attention to the congested condition of passenger traffic at the City Hall sta-ion of the Manhattan Elevated Rallway Company, in this borough. Thousands of our citizens have omplained of the inadequate terminal facilities of his road, and the lives and safety of our people are ally imperilled.

NEARLY \$500,000 FOR BATHS.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN APPROPRIATES IT BY ALMOST UNANIMOUS VOTE.

Nearly half a million dollars for public baths was apprepriated yesterday by the Board of Manhattan getting \$300,000 and Brooklyn \$180,000. Borough President Cassidy's request for \$36,000 for a similar purpose was

Borough President Cantor said that each of the baths would have double the capacity of the Rivington-st. baths, and could accommodate from 35 to 50 per cent more people. Alderman John McCall said that if the baths were to be controlled by "the Union Settlement Company or some other band of fakirs" he wanted to vote against it. President Cantor explained to vote against it. President Cantor explained that the baths were to be built and controlled by the municipal authorities, and that the Rivington-st, bath was not controlled by a settlement company. He said that the baths were intended to be located at East Houston-st, and East Tenth-st, and East River, and one further uptown on the East Side.

The resolution was carried by a vote of 62 to 1. Alderman Alt, the Republican member from Brooklyn, was the only one who voted against the resolution. The resolution asking for the establishment of baths in Brooklyn was also favorably voted on.

favorably voted on.



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